The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XIV. Saturday, November 30, 1799. No. 6.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

Military Land Warrants,

by the subscriber.—Those who hold warrants for any number of acres under four thousand, are by a law of the United States deprived of locating them, and after December 1801, all warrants issued for military services are for ever debarred.

A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1799. tf.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY last night from the subscriber, an apprentice to the tinner trade by the name of JOHN HORN, about 19 years old, dark complexion, marked much with the small pox; had on when he went away, a green cloth short coat, a cross barred cassimer jacket, and a pair of striped lincy overalls, and a new felt hat; he took with him several other kinds of cloathing. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, so that he can get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expences, paid by

JOHN HAMSHER.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, travellers, and the public in general, that he has lately removed from Stoystown, to the town of Somerset, on the glade road, where he has opened a commodious TAVERN, at the sign of the WAGGON, adjoining the centre square, and has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST LIQUORS and all other necessary articles of entertainment: to prove which, he invites the public to COME and TRY.

JOHN WEBSTER.

Somerset, 4th November, 1799.

N. B. The tavern heretofore occupied by the subscriber in Stoystown, is now in the possession of George Graham, where travellers and others may be entertained as usual.

6w J. W.

Michael Adams

keeps for Sale, at his house, near the Post-Office.

Coarse and Fine Bread, Biscuit, Cakes and Crackers,

ALSO,

Good two-year old Whiskey by the Gallon or Barrel.

Pittsburgh, 26, October.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS as usual, for Sale, a general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.* Also, a quantity of excellent *LEAD*, all of which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

He offers for sale the HOUSE he now occupies, on moderate terms, for approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1799.

New Tavern at Cliffcoathe.

Thomas Gre

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Cliffcoathe, at the sign of the Green Tree, near the Gap of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey thro' the wilderness.*

Cliffcoathe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Unseated Lands.

THE *Owners of Unseated Lands in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of* JOHN WILKINS, *Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.*

EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
JAMES ROBINSON, } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

The Western Almanack,

For the year of our Lord

1800,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE ITINERANT PREACHER.

"See that ye fall not out by the way."

MAN is destined for activity, exertion and enterprize. Whether we view him in populous cities or solitary retreats, we find him active, inventive, and pepetually busied in reformations. The variety of occupations and multiplicity of conditions, passing continually before us, bespeak diversity of opinions and freedom of choice. The emblem of human affairs is rather a passing stream, than a stagnant pool.

Man, (saith Montesquieu) is born in society, and there he remains. If there is any propensity common to his character, 'tis to herd with his species and follow the crowd. He is averse to a solitary life, and seeks the enjoyment of company. With solitude are connected sadness and melancholy; with the concourse of men, gladness and pleasure. The track of a savage on the desert shore, kindles emotions of joy in the heart of the lonely mariner; and the silent tokens of amity and kindness, awaken in his bosom the pleasures of society. Though we are so strongly attached to society, and value so highly its pleasures and advantages, we often discover principles and actions hostile to its existence, and productive of its ruin.

Mutual wants and mutual compassion, a sense of reciprocal benefits and hopes of security, lead us to friendship and amity. Our admiration and desire for the same subjects, opposite pretensions and mutual provocations in the course of competition, produce animosities, war and dissention. Our attachment to any particular sect or party, often derives its force from our animosity to an opposite one; and this animosity arises from a zeal to espouse and vindicate the cause of our own party. This leads us to embrace the occasions of contention with alacrity and satisfaction. Hence we become familiar with quarrels and contests, and strangers to peace and unanimity. The most tranquil retreats are surrounded with enemies, and every day's observation affords specimens of strife and contention.

The advantages of social harmony, have been so often pourtrayed in glowing colours, that an attempt to attract further attention to this subject by additional efforts, may appear vain and intrusive; but it is the remark of experience, that we seldom estimate the worth of our most valuable enjoyments till we realize their loss. Health seems most precious to the sick, and life most valuable to the expiring. Therefore at a time when alliance seems formed for violation, union and good faith withdrawing from society, quarrels and contentions of gigantic inveteracy, menacing the extinction of every social principle; we may, by seeing the effect of dissentions, feel the worth of unanimity.

The animated poet, wise politician and enlightened divine, concur in recommending union as the surest medium of success in every enterprize. Though all may agree in pointing out the object of our security and happiness, but few develope to the mind effectually the means of obtaining it. 'Tis in vain to hold out allurements to engage attention in the pursuits of an object, without inpolitics how to acquire the possession. Preachmay exhort their flocks, and their fellow-citizens to unite; but unless sign and enforce the reasons why, their though unceasing, will prove unavailing. le of our animal wants and desires, we erally governed by considerations of interRare indeed is an instance of disinterested friendship, or liberality known in society. The PRINCIPIUM MOBILE of all our actions, and mainspring of all our boasted patriotism and virtue, is self interest. So much are we under the dominion of this principle, that we are unwilling to pursue or countenance objects or measures which we think contrary to self interest; but eagerly grasp at those we apprehend will advance it. If we are mistaken in the event, our disappointment must be imputed rather to ignorance than irresolution. For whatever may have contributed to create a taste and form a choice; 'tis certain our desires are always fixed upon these objects we think will afford the greatest enjoyment. To acquire the possession, awakens every inventive faculty, and employs every active power of which we are possessed. The philosopher in his closet, the statesman in council, and the warrior in the field, are all impelled to action by the same motives, the gratification of their desires. Passing, if it were possible, unnoticed, the concourse with which our capital cities swarm of dice, billiard and card table votaries, who dissipate their time, property and character in nocturnal revellings, and noon-day slumber; we find the same principle predominating in all classes and professions of men.

If men are governed by the same principle; to what cause shall we ascribe their diversity of desires and pursuits? We have no occasion to enter far into the history of human nature, for a solution of this question. Man is the creature of tuition, the child of imitation, and offspring of example. To different systems of education, more than to any other cause, may be ascribed the origin of his various and opposite opinions.—From different ideas and sentiments, arise diverse, contending and opposite pursuits. Hence the party jars, religious sects, political parties, clashing interests, and contending passions, which constitute our greatest misfortune, and expose us to all the evils of war, famine and distress. When union and peace prevail, plenty and joy accompany them; but contention produces every thing hostile to happiness. Various methods are adopted to unite men in maintaining their political and ecclesiastical rights; but the most powerful is to shew them their interest in so doing. They will then act with energy, consistency and firmness. To effect any material union in society, you must discover the object to be advantageous. The party politician willing to carry his point at an election, may vociferate, until all his power of speech is exhausted; he will not succeed, unless he can shew one common interest to support, and one common mischief to avert. This he never can accomplish until his mind is enlightened.—The uninformed are ever fickle and undetermined. Credulous of fables, they are the dupes of misrepresentation, and abandon to day the cause they espoused yesterday.

'Tis of importance that a nation should have a national energy, character and interest; and that this national stamp, should be marked upon every individual. Athens, Sparta and Rome, produced good citizens, able legislators, and brave defenders, who were remarkable for their patriotic virtues, and national attachment. They were good citizens, because they knew their duty, and were early accustomed to discharge it. Their valour was the effect of education, and their unanimity the consequence of national institutions and uniform instruction. The same cause would no doubt produce similar effects in the United States or any other country.

While a nation has no public and permanent institution for improving and uniting her youth; her old men will in the language of oriental poetry, "dream dreams, and her young men see visions" of union and security, which exist only in the regions of imagination.

To persuade men not to "fall out by the way" 'tis necessary to convince them of the utility of uniting, and assisting each other. Few men can knowingly and voluntarily act contrary to their interest. Therefore to ensure unanimity in public concerns, the public good must be the standard and of this every mind must be well informed.—To establish a system of conduct for a man, you must commence at an early period. In advanced life he becomes confirmed in his habits, and cannot be easily changed. Hence the necessity of early attention to education.

When America shall see the fostering hand of uniform instruction stretched forth to train her sons to a knowledge of their rights, duties and interests; she will then, nor till then, see them unite, in advancing their common happiness by securing their welfare. Real merit will then constitute the only criterion of preferment; virtue, integrity and talents, command veneration, inspire confidence and produce satisfaction.

The Itinerant Preacher.

Foreign Occurrences.

LONDON, September 16.

HIS majesty's ship Monarch, of 74 guns, arrived yesterday in the Downs, from Lord Bridport's fleet to resume her station in the North sea. She left the channel fleet last Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening, all well, off Brest. The ships from Plymouth had joined, and his lordship had with him an invincible fleet of 40 sail of the line.

The five Spanish ships which had come out of Rochefort have escaped the vigilance of Sir J. B Warren, and have got into L'Orient. The two squadrons were in sight of each other, but the Spaniards were so far to windward, that it was impossible to cut off their retreat.

Letters from Deal this morning say, that yesterday sailed the Nemesis, Resource, Adventure, Weymouth, Royal Admiral, Trusty, Sheernels and Dordrecht ships of war, with transports, and about 10,000 troops (the 1st & 2d divisions) for the Texel. Remain a fleet of cavalry for the Texel.

Yesterday arrived in Orfley Bay, on the coast of Suffolk, the Dutch fleet taken in the Texel, consisting of 12 sail of the line of battle ships.

Prior to the ships before mentioned leaving the Texel, the marines were landed from the English ships to do garrison duty, to enable the regular troops to join the main army.

Such of the Dutch sailors who declared for the Stadtholder, were slaughted out of the respective ships before the fleet sailed.

September 19.

The Hamburgh mail due on Sunday arrived last night. The most important intelligence brought by it is from Switzerland and the Rhine. The French have crossed the Rhine, in to divert the attention of the Archduke, a oblige him to divide his forces. They are advancing in two columns of nearly 20,000 each, to Durloch and Hellibron, and see threaten the Archduke by Schaffhousen, Massena is to attack him in front. His Highness therefore has quitted Switzerland a large part of his army, and has marche Donoueschengen in order to check the pro of the French army, in which the accounts Frankfort say he has been successful. Ge Hotze commands the Austrians and Russia the absence of the Archduke. But Hotze an army so inferior to Massena's can only strictly on the defensive--he is anxiously wait for the reinforcements from Italy under Gen Kray. Lecourbe is again marching aga Coire.

The French, it is obvious, have no idea maintaining themselves in Suabia, they will probably retreat as the Austrians advance.—A ticle from Diegsbourgh mentions that they completely defeated by the Aust ns 6 lea from Heidelburg—but by forcing the Archd to march into Suabia, they expect Massena succeed in obligating the Austrians to evac Switzerland.

September 20.

On Tuesday evening his majesty's sloop Spiggle arrived in Yarmouth Roads, with patches from the British army in Holland. Spiggle left the Texel on Sunday night last

Eleven thousand troops, British and Russi were to move forward on Monday from the der, to join the main army, and 5000 m were preparing to disembark. The whole vil in the highest health and spirits.

All the letters yet come to hand express most sanguine hopes of Amsterdam being speedily in our possession, if the French in retreat did not inundate the country, for w by accounts received from the Head Quar of the British army, it was apprehended were making preparations.

It is natural to suppose however, that th a measure which the great majority of the Du would rise to oppose; and it is a measure o others, calculated to unite that people ag the common enemy of civilized society; for people of Holland must be convinced, tha adopting so desperate a measure as that of a neral inundation, the French did not cons only the future welfare, but the present ex ence of a great proportion of the inhabitants Holland.

We know nothing more calculated to op the eyes of what the French call the Batav people, than this measure of destruction wh they premeditated against them. The idea such a measure being in contemplation, howe was accelerating the landing and march of troops, for it was conceived possible that might press upon the French so fast, that th might not be able to accomplish their murd ous and diabolical designs.

The Juno frigate, commanded by capt Dundas, has been lightened, for the purpose her sailing up as quick as possible to Amsterda and she was to be accompanied by all the g and other vessels of force that could be adapt to the navigation of the Zuyder Zee. Vice miral Mitchell, whose judgment and spirit equal to every emergency, was himself to co mand this armament, with his flag displayed board the Juno.

By accounts daily received by those who flo in to range themselves under the Hereditar Prince of Orange, there is every reason to b lieve that the main body of the Dutch troops Amsterdam and Rotterdam will at the approa of the combined force, join the Orange flag.

Our army had remained quiet in their positio till Sunday morning last. When the reinforce ments reached them, which would be on Mon day last, they were expected to advance.

The determination of Prussia to remain ne tral is confirmed, and Saxony in following th example of Prussia, has explicitly declared to th diet, that she will take no part in the war of th empire.

Another embassy is to proceed to Berlin. Bellegarde has been appointed ambassador from the emperor of Germany, and Prince Gallitz from the emperor of Russia. Whether the offe of the two powers is again to urge his Prussia majesty to enter into the war we know not, Russian army of 120,000 men is said to be rai ing on the frontiers of Poland.

The famous strong pass, called the Bocketts is again mentioned in some accounts, to have been taken on the 18th, and the allies, it is ad ded had entered Genoa on the 21st ultimo, at which time an English squadron was cruizing before that city.

A letter from the commander of the Dutch naval force in the Mediterranean, contains the disagreeable intelligence, that the Dey of Tr poli had declared war against the Hanse Towns Hamburgh, Lubeck and Bremen, and that Tripolitan corsair had already captured off Al cant, two Danish ships and sent them to Toul under pretence of their cargoes being Hamburg property.

In the palace of Tippoo Saib, in Seringapat was found a treaty he concluded with the Fr which is sent home by the Governor-general In this is a stipulation that Tippoo should join with the enemy the English ships that should captured, and also the different forts on th coasts of Malabar and Coromandel.

We have great reason to believe, that the Chon[illegible] again in great force, and drive the ferent p[illegible]ations are making in a certain quar ter, for powerful succour to be sent them.

The directory have publiſhed throughout Pa- a proclamation in which they endeavour to rm the people with the idea of the return of yalty. In this proclamation, both the danger the exhortation to provide againſt it, are ed in the moſt general terms. The directory vever, do not appear to rely for the ſupport their authority, merely on their own powers conciliation.

Letters from Venice ſtate, that a concave is be held either in that city or Padua, for the ction of a new pope.

No leſs than three or four candidates are men- ned for this dignity!

By the Thetis ſloop of war which arrived at ymouth on Tueſday from Minorca, after a y ſhort paſſage, we are informed that a report s circulated there and generally believed, that onaparte had at laſt ſurrendered to Sir Sidney ith. From many circumſtances it was thought y probable and what had long been expected re to take place.

September 21.

Yeſterday afternoon Major Dalton arrived h diſpatches from the army in Holland, dated eſday laſt, at which time no action had taken ce ſubſequent to the defeat of the French and tch upon the 10th inſtant. The French it is had began to cut through ſeveral of the es in the country round Alkmaer, Haerlem Amſterdam, probably with the view of pre- ting the advance of our troops. This mea- will not however prevent the intended ope- ons againſt the latter place, as it is to be at- ed from the ſea; and the gun-veſſels and t ſhips are in a ſtate of forwardneſs for the neſs.

Alkmaer, which at preſent ſo much engages public attention, is about 23 miles to the thward of Amſterdam.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 19.

ſpatch of which the following is a copy was is morning received from Field-Marſhal his oyal Highneſs the Duke of York, at the of- ice of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, ne of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of tate.

The Helder, North Holland, September 14, 1799.

SIR,

HAVE to acquaint you on my arrival at place yeſterday evening, having ſailed from , on board the Amethyſt frigate on Monday th inſtant.

pon coming on ſhore, I had great ſatisfaction nneſſing the diſembarkation of 8 battalions uſſian auxiliary troops, conſiſting of 7000 under the command of lieutenant-general ermann, which had arrived from Revel in ourſe of the preceding day and yeſterday ing, I afterwards ſaw theſe troops upon march towards the poſition occupied by the h near Schagen; and I have great pleaſure uring you that from their appearance in ev- eſpect, the moſt happy conſequences may pected from their co-operation with his Ma- s Arms in this country. Lieutenant-gene- Hermann ſeems to enter moſt heartily into , and I form very ſanguine hopes of receiv- ſſential aſſiſtance from his zeal and experi-

nderſtand that Sir Ralph Abercrombie has you acquainted with his having repulſed the y in an attack made upon him on Tueſday I proceed to join him at his quarters at en immediately.

ave had the pleaſure to meet the Hereditа- ince of Orange here. His Serene Highneſs upied in arranging into corps, a large body ſerters from the Batavian Army, and vo- ers from the Dutch ſhips of war which have eded to England. Every aſſiſtance ſhall ven to his Serene Highneſs, to render theſe an efficient addition to our force.

I am ſir, yours,

FREDERICK.

PARIS, September 4.

the 15th of laſt month, 19 prieſts were ff from the priſons of Lyons, for Oleron, r carts with chains about their necks.

letter from Toulouſe ſtates, that a column bels who took refuge in St. Clar De Le- e, a ſmall town near Lectour, has been cut ces. The Republicans were not ſatisfied the victory, but put to death the men wo- and children of the village, and then burnt lace.

September 7.

oreau, after the battle of Novi, had at firſt ved to quit his poſt, and retreat to Savona; aving learned how much the enemy ſuffered nounced his firſt deſign, and determined to r the Genoeſe territory. We ſhall remain hat part on the defenſive, at leaſt till the al of Championet, who will bring with him 00 men to join him from his Army of the .

ur army of the Rhine advances into Ger- y without meeting with any great obſtacles. s exacted contributions from ſeveral towns s route.

appears that the Auſtro Ruſſians have taken tona, and that they threaten Coni. But mpionet has thrown proviſions into the latter e, as well as into Feneſtrelles.

ur troops have croſſed the Rhine in the neigh- hood of Spires in ſeveral places, and having ed a corps of 8000 men, encamped before heim, the army advanced into the valley of Necker. The Head Quarters at the date of intelligence, was before Heilbrunn. The y is more than 30,000 ſtrong.

Twenty thouſand men who have joined the army of Maſſena, make his army amount to 100,000 fighting men. We expect every moment a terrible and deciſive battle.

The attack at Philipſbourg is begun by this time. The ſiege will be covered by an army of 30,000 men.

Paul I. has ordered a new levy in his dominions of 18,000 men in order to repair the loſſes which his armies have experienced in the preſent campaign.

The miniſter at war has particularly enjoined the commander in chief of the Army of England to keep a vigilant eye upon the department of the Maine and Loire. He at the ſame time inſtructed him to form a column of 2 or 3000 men with a train of light artillery, to be ready to act as occaſion may require; to keep that body of men in actual activity, and to direct it againſt every point where the brigands may attempt to aſſemble, in order to cruſh them effectually.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from Suchet, General of Diviſion and Chief of the Staff, to the Miniſter of War.

The loſs of the enemy in men very much exceeds ours, and amounts, from his own confeſſion to upwards of 8000, 1500 of whom have been left upon the field of battle, 1250 taken priſoners with General Luſignan, and 28 officers, and the remainder wounded and unable to fight.

Thus after 14 hours obſtinate fighting, the French Army would have remained in poſſeſſion of the field of battle, had not the minds of the ſoldiers and the general officers been affected by the loſs of the brave commander.

The ſucceſſes obtained by General Klenau, have raiſed the courage of our troops; and the greateſt part of them now deſire to engage the Ruſſians, whom they have had an opportunity of knowing and conquering during the whole of the battle of Novi.

Signed SUCHETTE.
Counterſigned BERNADOTTE.

EDINBURGH, September 14.

By the London Gazette inſerted in the foregoing columns of this paper, our readers will ſee that Parliament which had been prorogued to the 29th October, is now called to meet on Tueſday the 24th of this month.

Various conjectures are afloat reſpecting the cauſe which has produced this unexpected meaſure. The London Star of Tueſday laſt, has the following remarks upon it:

This ſudden and unexpected meaſure has made a very ſtrong impreſſion on the public mind, and has occaſioned a conſiderable fall of the ſtocks; ſince it is aſcribed to ſome important movement in the cabinets of the coaleſced powers, upon which our miniſters do not chooſe to act without the concurrence of Parliament. We have good reaſon however for believing, that the chief object of this meaſure is to get a bill paſſed to enable government to ſend an additional number of militia into Holland. We know from very reſpectable authority, that it has been in contemplation ſome time, to augment our Continental Army with 30,000 troops collected in this manner, eſpecially as it does not appear that his Pruſſian majeſty will take any part in the deliverance of Holland. A report was even circulated yeſterday, that our miniſters at Berlin had been ordered to quit that city, from which it was inferred, that hoſtilities would ſoon follow. At Ratiſbon on the 25th ult. the King of Pruſſia declared, as Elector of Brandenburgh, "That he would not depart from his neutrality, and that he would take no part of a war with the Empire."

American News.

STATE OF VERMONT.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR TICHENOR,

To both Houſes of the General Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The confidence of his Conſtituents affords the higheſt pleaſure an upright magiſtrate can receive—the continuance of that confidence expreſſed by their annual ſuffrages, gives a ſanction to his official conduct, and is indeed his beſt reward; but even this enjoyment is heightened when he perceives the ſtate over which he preſides, in the poſſeſſion of peace and proſperity and the nation advancing in riches and honour—that I eminently enjoy this rich ſatisfaction, a curſory diſplay of the public concerns of the ſtate and union, will abundantly illuſtrate.

In our inland ſtate, agriculture attaches primary attention—we have to rejoice that our early harveſt has been plenteous, and the latter harveſt promiſes ſpeedily to gratify the brighteſt hopes of the huſbandman—while we deplore the peſtilence, which has thinned the ſea ports of our ſiſter ſtates, our mountains and our vallies have been the habitations of health—while war has ravaged other countries, our happy intereſt in the Federal Union has preſerved our land in peace—and while domeſtic tumult has diſturbed the tranquility of others we have to rejoice that no daring inſurrection has diſgraced our government, and that our citizens continue to venerate Religion, Morality and the Laws—we may congratulate ourſelves, that at no period ſince the formation of our government, were the duties of the legiſlature leſs arduous. By the wiſe and prudent arrangement of the laſt and preceeding legiſlatures, the debts that were contracted in ſupport of our revolutionary war, and for extinguiſhing the claims of a neighbouring ſtate, are now happily diſcharged; and the people of this ſtate accuſtomed to induſtry, temperance and frugality, are in general tranquil and proſperous under a ſyſtem of laws wiſely adapted to our local ſituation, and adequate to the general exigencies of government.

As a ſtate however, we have the enſuing year to meet ſome expences, which although reaſonable, and by no means burthenſome, will call for the exerciſe of public œconomy—I allude to the direct tax of the United States, and the ſitting of the council of Cenſors, which if the reſult of their wiſe deliberations, ſhould conclude in the calling of a convention, would enhance the demand on the public cheſt. Perhaps it may not be amiſs, on this occaſion to ſuggeſt the expediency of the legiſlature's giving the efficacy of example to the precept of œconomy.

The laſt time I had the honour to addreſs you, our national proſpects were clouded; and nothing but a firm reliance under heaven, in the juſtice of our cauſe, and a well grounded confidence in the wiſdom of the Chief Magiſtrate of the Union, and the patriotic energy of our National Adminiſtration, could have ſupported the diſcerning citizen in the aſſurance of the welfare of his country. But no ſooner had the United States aſſumed a firm and decided attitude—no ſooner had our nation equipped and manned our navy with our native citizens, and enacted ſalutary laws for the defence and protection of our rights than foreign aggreſſors abridged their depredations. Our commerce under the protection of our flag at once revived, and the citizens of theſe United States daily experiencing the beneficial effects, manifeſt their approbation and ſupport.—Even the combined powers of Europe envy the wiſdom and patriotiſm of our Adminiſtration, which without the horrors of open war, has already procured us the reſpect, and I truſt, will ſoon ſecure us that juſtice from French rulers, which they cannot themſelves attain, without the ſacrifice of abundant blood and treaſure. If as a member of the Union we are called upon to defray our proportion of public monies, for the ſupport of meaſures which have for their object the ſecurity of our excellent government—the preſervation of our property—of our civil and religious rights, and the protection of our commerce, upon which I cannot too often repeat, the ſucceſs of our agriculture ultimately depends—what good citizen is there among us who would not yield a ready compliance?

An unfortunate event which took place near the north line of this ſtate, within the province of Canada, in February laſt, and which in its conſequences, might have interrupted that good neighbourhood, which it is the mutual intereſt of people inhabiting adjacent territories to preſerve, has led to a correſpondence, between the executive of his Britannic Majeſty's province of Lower Canada and myſelf. I ſhall now only add, that we are indebted to the liberality and juſtice, which has diſtinguiſhed the conduct of his excellency the late Governor Prescott, and the coincidence of the preſent commander in chief, lieutenant-governor Milnes, for an happy and amicable adjuſtment of this diſagreeable buſineſs—as this correſpondence more particularly appertains to the executive branch of our government, I ſhall lay it before the Council, whoſe wiſdom will direct ſuch further communications, as they may think proper.

I ſhall communicate to you certain Reſolutions from the States of Virginia and Kentucky.

These reſolutions in ſome of our ſiſter ſtates, whoſe opinion we reſpect, have met with ſevere comment—in others with marked contempt—it remains for you to reply to them, in the manner you ſhall judge they merit—for my own part I have not the leaſt heſitation in predicting that they will meet your decided diſapprobation—becauſe they contain principles hoſtile to your beſt intereſts, and becauſe I know you love your country, and are rationally attached to the principles of our excellent federal conſtitution.

I wiſh you an agreeable ſeſſion, and ardently pray the governor of the Univerſe to direct all your deliberations for the beſt good of your conſtituents and the welfare of your country.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

Windſor, 12th October, 1799.

ANSWER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR.

To his Excellency
ISAAC TICHENOR, Eſquire,
Governor of the State of Vermont.

SIR,

THE confidence of your conſtituents, expreſſed by a decided majority of their annual ſuffrages, affords the higheſt ſatisfaction to the General Aſembly. While the people are the ſource of power and honour, their grateful approbation muſt be the beſt reward the Chief Magiſtrate can receive for his continued ſervice. With you, ſir we ſincerely rejoice, that under your adminiſtration the ſtate is in a high degree proſperous and happy; that the bounties of providence have been ſo liberally beſtowed; the bleſſings of health and peace ſo generally enjoyed; and the honour and felicity of the nation ſo extenſively encreaſed. To behold our citizens rapidly advancing in habits of induſtry and economy—the ſcience of government generally underſtood among the people, and an high veneration for religion, morality and the laws, gives us the fulleſt aſſurance that ill-founded jealouſy of our rulers cannot exiſt, nor the ambitious and deſigning find means to diſcourage the upright magiſtrate. We can predict with pleaſure, the increaſe of well-founded confidence in the ſtate and general governments, but upon the firm baſis of our happy conſtitution

The diſcharging of paſt debts ſtate of the treaſury are a noble wiſdom and prudence of our for Our preſent reſources managed gality; which this legiſlature wi force; by example, will enable promptitude, any expence whic ral government may require.

The wiſdom and firmneſs of the Chief M trate of the Union, ſupported by the patriotic ergy of the National Legiſlature, have crowned with ſucceſs beyond the moſt ſang expectations of our citizens.

With pleaſure we behold the late gloom pelling, and a proſpect opening, which not but a full reliance, under heaven, in the juſ of our cauſe, and a firm confidence in the wiſ of our national adminiſtration could have led us expect. Our commerce is protected, our r are defended againſt lawleſs invaders, and we hope ſoon by our energetic meaſures, to obtain that juſtice which our meſſengers of peace have hitherto ſought in vain. Agriculture ſo nearly connected with commerce, already ſmiles. It gladdens the countenance of the huſbandman, and fills the heart of every patriot with joy. Feeling our intereſt in the reſult of these decided meaſures rejoicing in the ſecurity of our deareſt rights we wiſh ſucceſs to every laudable enterprize and will be ready to afford the moſt prompt and ample aid in our power.

With ſatisfaction we received information from your excellency, of the accommodation of an unhappy affair, which had given ſerious alarm to many of our citizens. Your ſeaſonable interference and the happy result of your correſpondence we conſider as of the higheſt importance; and truſt we ſhall never forget the liberality and juſtice of his excellency the late governor, and his honour the preſent commander in chief, of his Britannic Majeſty's province of Lower Canada, which in ſo great a degree, have contributed to this event.

Be aſſured, ſir, that we ſhall duly conſider the reſolutions from Virginia and Kentucky and give them that treatment which, after mature deliberation, we ſhall judge they merit. Our attachment to the principles of our excellent federal conſtitution is ſuch, that any ſentiment or meaſure tending to its ſubverſion, will be conſidered hoſtile to our beſt intereſt and ever meet our marked diſapprobation; Let conſtitutional rights be for ever ſacred, and diſorganizing principles eternally deteſted! From theſe ſentiments we ſhall never act, and relying that your excellency will fully coincide in the ſame principles, we wiſh you all proſperity, and pray for the welfare of the Nation.

BOSTON, November 4.

It is reported, upon the authority of a gentleman, lately from Halifax, that new orders have been iſſued, directing the Britiſh cruiſers to detain and ſearch all American veſſels notwithſtanding their convoys.

November 6.

The "NEW ORDERS" as they are called, which have been received by the Britiſh naval commanders at Halifax, to ſearch veſſels under convoy, affect all neutral nations; and are founded on the moſt eſtabliſhed and acknowledged principles of the Laws of Nations. Theſe principles have recently undergone a thorough inveſtigation in Europe, in conſequence of the capture of a Swediſh convoy; which though under the protection of a Royal Frigate, was nevertheleſs condemned; and one of the aſſigned cauſes of condemnation was, that the Swediſh frigate prepared to reſiſt a ſearch after contraband goods.—The King of Sweden has acquieſced in the deciſion. A neutral nation to enjoy its rights, ſhould be careful that its citizens do not infringe the rights of neutrality. If individuals will run riſks without controul, they ought to bear the conſequent loſſes without grumbling, and not involve a nation in war, to gratify their inordinate avarice.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.——A few days ſince at Georgetown, (Maine) the wife of Mr. Theodore Sewall, was ſafely delivered of THREE fine boys. The ſmalleſt weighing 12 pounds. They have been chriſtened John Adams, George Waſhington, and John Hancock.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

[Politely handed for publication by captain Culver

Yeſterday arrived brig Lydia, captain Culver 35 days from Jamaica. In the Lydia came part of the crew of the ſchooner Violet, of Baltimore, which upſet at ſea the 31ſt Auguſt, bound to St. Bartholomews. They were 15 days in the boat, without bread or water—during which time three of their unfortunate comrades periſhed with fatigue and hunger; they were then providentially diſcovered by captain Loring, of his Majeſty's ſhip Carnatic, who took them up and treated them with the greateſt humanity while on board.—Captain Loring afterwards preſented the unfortunate crew that were ſaved with *five hundred dollars*, to alleviate their diſtreſſed ſituation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Boſton, to his friend in Savannah, dated Sept. 29, 1799.

"On Friday laſt, the ſufferers by the Britiſh ſpoliations choſe a committee to wait on the Preſident, to know what they had to expect, and what poſition it would be proper for them to take in conſequence of the commiſſioners riſing in London. The Preſident declared he had not received official information from Mr. Pickering of that event, but would go to Philadelphia a month ſooner in conſequence of it. It is difficult to determine whether the Engliſh or French are moſt execrated."

Sept. 30th—"The Preſident left town this day for the ſouthward, in conſequence of what I wrote you yeſterday."

Gazette.

No.

R OF MARKET-STREET.

...frigate JOHN ADAMS, captain Cross, ...Charleston, (S. C.) got under way from ... the 24th ult. and dropped down to ... She. We understand that this elegant ... now completely fitted, and will proceed ... in a few days.

The fortress of the United States, formerly ...d Fort William, erected for the defence of ...bour and harbour of Salem, is hereafter to ...e name of Fort Pickering.

When Great Britain lately allowed convoy to ...ships, the Jacobins were disgusted. There ...so much friendship, they said, between our ...ernment and the British; and on this they ...ng over again the thousand and one changes of ...bells, British Influence, British Influence, ...ch Influence. Now these very Jacobins ex...Britain, Britain captures our vessels. Britain is ...low. Can both tales be true; that Britain is ...ndly and too hostile. The Jacobin web is ...e cloth worn some years ago, blue on one ...and red on the other. You might wear one ...till it was dirty, then pull the sleeves through ...make the out side answer for lining. Thus ...friendship and the want of friendship of Bri... we alternately a new dress for old Jacobin ...plaints. It costs some brushing, and some ...ring of the coat; but it is better than going ...dly or quite naked. *(Rus. Gaz.)*

Extract of a letter dated St. Thomas, October the 26th 1799.

"It is reported in town to day, that there is ...American Indiaman carried into Porto-Rico, ...ging to Philadelphia; but I cannot state it ...a fact.

"By a vessel arrived last evening from Gua...hope, we learn that General Desfourneaux ...been deposed by the populace, and sent back ...France, and General Paris elected to succeed ..., assisted by two others."

The copper-bottomed ship Barclay, Captain ...ney, sailed from New-Bedford the 23d ult. ...and on a cruising voyage to the Pacific Ocean ...from thence to China.

MORRISTOWN, November 7.

We are informed that a melancholy accident ...ured on Tuesday last, between Newark and ...ham's Farms, the circumstances, as near as ...can learn, are as follow:—As Mr. Robert ...ard (an honest, industrious man, with a wife ...family of four or five children living near ...ham) was driving his team on the road, he ...overtaken by a couple of stages, which were ...a race, and in attempting to avoid one of ..., he was knocked down by the other, the ...els of which passed immediately over, and ...his neck, which instantly put an end to his ...ence. This is not the first instance, in which ...unmanly, rascally, nefarious practice, of run...ages, has deprived society of the life of a ...able member, besides the breaking of limbs ...other unfortunate casualties which frequent...render the life of a person forever after useless, ...ched and miserable.

ittsburgh, November 30.

The fifth Congress of the United States are ...ect in Philadelphia on Monday next, the ...of December,

...the Legislature of this State are to meet ...ereafter, on Tuesday next.

...the Herald of Liberty, of November 26.

"...meeting of the friends of Thomas M'Kean ...28th of November at Capt. John Smur's ..., Hugh H. Brackenridge, in the chair, ter...ations and publications since our last meeting, ...taken into consideration

"Resolved, That in meeting at Capt. Smur's ..., to take each other by the hand on the ...n of Thomas M'Kean, we had no thought ...ting a second time, not meaning any thing ...a confederated society, or distinguishing our...from the bulk of our fellow citizens; the ...ority of whom, though not with us in one ...ular point, yet we know to be with us on ...ental principles, and yielding only to personal ...ment in the present instance:

"...we have now met, is owing to the sug...n of our committee, who were appointed for ...said purpose, and who were apprehensive ...they may have exceeded their authority, ...in consequence of the abuse since receiv...the Pittsburgh Gazette upon the whole bo...something more effectual ought to be done ...vindication of our honor abroad, and the ...t of our standing at home.

"...we approve of what our committee ..., in the notice they have taken, of the ...communication in the Gazette of the 9th; ...manner in which they have treated it.

"...the sequel of the communication, in ...ce of the 16th, is scurrilous, and gives ...evel of resentment against the Publisher, ...seem to be governed by no motives of ...in his treatment of his fellow citizens; ...conduct has relieved us from all em...ment on the score of personal considerations ...ing another Press at this place.

"...olved, therefore, that we will encourage ...Press, and that a committee be appointed ...measures for this purpose.

"...olved, that the same committee prepare ...for an Address to his Excellency Tho... ..., Governor elect of the Common...of Pennsylvania

IT is officially announced by Mr. Brackenridge, as President of a meeting at Smur's tavern, that ANOTHER Press is to be ENCOURAGED at this place, and the ostensible reason given is, that of a communication, which is termed SCURRILOUS, having appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

No one will deny the right of the President and his associates to establish a press if they think fit; and I should not have noticed their resolves, had they been confined to that object alone, but as I am accused of indelicacy towards my fellow citizens, I consider it my duty to state the following facts:

1. That I never gave any opinion of the propriety or impropriety of the communication.

2. That on the day the communication was published, I met Mr. Brackenridge, who told me that I would probably be called on for the author—to whom I answered, it was very well.

3. That a piece in answer to the communication was handed me for publication, which I promised should be inserted.

4. Before the day of publication, the piece was withdrawn by the person who delivered it.

The public will determine whether or not a charge of partiality, or indelicacy, will apply to me on this occasion.

That a Printer is answerable for publications in his paper, unless the author is given up when properly demanded, is admitted; but that a Printer should be answerable for publications when the author is ready to come forward, is a new doctrine.

But that this is a mere pretext, will not be questioned, when the public are informed, that ANOTHER Press has long since been talked of by Mr. Brackenridge.

For upwards of thirteen years my best endeavours have been exerted to preserve the freedom and impartiality of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and to render it useful. But my offence is of a nature not to be pardoned—My paper has not teemed with abuse of the government, its officers, and its supporters—on the contrary I discountenanced publications of that kind—in this I have offended—this is the unpardonable sin—and for this we are to be visited with what is modestly termed ANOTHER Press.

THE EDITOR.

Among a number of reports in circulation, with a view to injure me, is the following: "That I REFUSED to give up the name of the Author of the Communications in the Gazette of the 9th and 16th inst."—There is NO TRUTH in this report—On the contrary, it was the *desire* of the *Author* that his name should be GIVEN UP, if demanded. It is unfortunate, and shews the cause to be a BAD ONE, when FALSEHOOD is resorted to, to carry a point of so trifling a nature as the establishment of ANOTHER PRESS.——*Old habits are not easily laid aside.*

Mr. SCULL,

IN the last Herald there appears farther proceedings of the Club at Smur's tavern, who, after some preliminary resolutions, come to the important one, that of encouraging another Press at this place. They alledge reasons that are impudently absurd and trifling: because two communications appeared in your paper of the 9th and 16th instant. The author of these communications in contradicting two falsehoods, among the million which have been circulated of Mr. Ross and his friends, had no allusion to any individual, but to the Jacobin faction generally, and to the clubs dependant on that faction: How futile does this excuse appear for establishing another Press? It is notorious that the Herald of Liberty, the organ of the party in this country, has been filled with paragraphs and indecent songs teeming with slanderous abuse, in which the names of many respectable private characters have been traduced in terms the most opprobrious and shameful—yet, to contradict any Jacobin falsehood, instantly excites the resentment of the clubs, and the destruction of the Press in which the contradiction appears, is what they evidently aim at.

A CITIZEN.

November 28, 1799.

SUNDAY.

The institution of a day devoted to rest and reflection, after six days spent in labor, is not only wise, but highly commendable to the nature of man. The human mind is so constituted by nature, as to make greater advances by short flights frequently repeated than by uninterrupted progression—after a cessation of a whole day, the operations of the week are begun by fresh ardour, and acquire a degree of novelty; a quality which possesses a most powerful effect in stimulating to application. In truth, no time is lost to the public by the observation of the Sabbath; for the loss of a few hours is amply compensated by the additional vigor and spirit which are given to human activity by the agreeable vicissitude.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.

Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS about the 9th of November, 1799, I called on Mr. Benjamin Stokely, to shew me a Lot of Donation Land, in the Fifth District, No. 994—accordingly he went with me and made a survey of a piece of land which he said was mine, without finding any corners or lines, saying that there were no lines run or corners made by the former surveyor, for which service the said Stokely charged me the *moderate* sum of *Sixteen Dollars*. Not satisfied with his survey, I applied to Mr. James Herrington, a surveyor, who went with me, and found both the numbered corners and lines made by the former surveyor—the survey made by Mr. Stokely was erroneous and did not include the land.

My object for having this inserted is to guard the unwary from being imposed on in the same way by Mr. Stokely, as it appears that he is entirely unacquainted with that business.

CHARLES CUMMINS.

November 26, 1799.

The Person

WHO has lately absconded, and left two of his nearest relations responsible for him as special bail, in a cause wherein above the sum of 8000 dollars has been recovered against him, is informed, that if he will return and exonerate his bail, they will overlook his past conduct—and they have no doubt of his meeting such leniency from his creditors, as, in addition to their assistance, will enable him soon to recommence business in some other place, with a prospect of future success. His Bail flatter themselves, he will not hesitate to return and surrender himself, when he is informed, that they will both be subject to imprisonment, if he does not relieve them. If they do not hear of, or from him in one month from this date, they will be under the necessity of pursuing and advertising him throughout America and Europe. They will render his character so infamous that he will not be able to find a resting place—and they will use every power which the laws of all civilized countries have provided for the relief of bail, to arrest him, and bring him back to this state.

New York, September 24, 1799.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States will essentially serve two fellow citizens, who will be ruined, if the above advertisement has not the desired effect, by giving this a place in their respective papers.

STOP A DESERTER.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous at this place, on the night of the 11th inst. JACOB HECKS, a soldier in the 10th regiment of United States Infantry, a German, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, 39 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, hazel eyes, sandy hair, had on an old linen sailor jacket and trowsers, and a soldier's shirt. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to me at this place, or to any officer in the army of the United States, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH M'KINNEY, Captain 10th U. S. Regt.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1799.

Whereas the subscriber gave

four Notes of hand to a certain John Rosenbury, but as the subscriber has never received any value for them, which he can prove, he therefore gives this public information, cautioning all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as he is determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

OLIVER ROSENBURY.

Allegheny county, Nov. 22, 1799.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near the mouth of Yough, a dark red COW, about 8 or 9 years old, ear marked, has a white face, with brown spots about her eyes and nose. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS FOREMAN.

November 15, 1799.

HUGH GIBSON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the FULLING BUSINESS at the mill of Mr. Thomas M'Millen on the pine fork of Peter's creek, within one mile of Mr. James M'Call's grist mill, where he intends to carry on said business in its various branches in dying and fulling, and hopes to give satisfaction from his experience and attention to business.

Allegheny county, Mifflin township, Nov. 19, 1799.

Three Shillings and Nine Pence

a gallon will be allowed for a few barrels of good WHISKEY, in exchange for Salt at Three and an half dollars per bushel, by

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1799.

Five Thousand Acres of

Virginia Military Land Warrants, to be laid between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, to be Sold a great bargain. Enquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Nov. 7, 1799.

Stray Mare Colt.

THE subscriber has in possession a stray mare colt, a dark bay, two years old next spring, has a large star and a small snip, and the near hind foot white.

The owner is desired to come, and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HERVEY HEAD.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,

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...from all the neighbouring nations. Her ... men of valour were encreased to one millio... hundred and sixty thousand; her capital ... ware-houses multiplied, and all her affair... rished under the auspices of a king who ...ized letters.

In tracing the history of Governmen... find those most prosperous and happy, wh... bestowed the most labour in cultivating t... and sciences. Liberty is the offspring of ... ment, the fair daughter of Literature. W... ever learning flourishes, there liberty wil... her standard.

Various have been the attempts, and un... ed the endeavours of many, to found ... country a national institution, for the inf... on of youth; but all have failed throug... want of that efficacy, which can only be ... ed from our national legislature. If we ... the public speeches of our chief magistrat... cannot believe, that he is unmindful of t... terests of literature. "Science and morals ... he, are the great pillars upon which this ... try has been raised to its present populatio... pulence and prosperity, and these alone c... vance, support and preserve it." These a... sertions to which every candid mind will ... scribe. The President has taken occasion ... vite the attention of Congress to this s... more than once; but 'tis to be lamente... invitations have not in this respect, met w... compliance. No instructors have been ... forth by them, to teach in our cities.

While Congress have been active and vig... to encourage labour, animate industry, ... protect commerce, by establishing a mint, ... ding cities, erecting forts, creating a navy, ... organizing an army, the interest of literatur... passed unnoticed. The important concer... educating and disciplining citizens has not ... deemed of consequence sufficient to merit ... lative consideration. At present no teacher ... struct in our cities under the direction and ... tronage of government; but parents, tutors ... pupils are at liberty to study that "which ... seemeth right in their own eyes." Hence ... rents are unable to procure good schools, ... their children have not the opportunity of ... ral improvement: for teachers being under ... legal restrictions, feel no great degree of pro... sional responsibility—any man being permi... to teach without discrimination, or even qual... cation; many have undertaken who were ... to be employed, being themselves morally ... wretches who ... passed through the streets, excited the attenti... on of a vast concourse of people.

The following is a more particular account of this bloody piracy, than was given in our last.

Three of the crew of the schooner Eliza, captain Whelen, from thence to St. Thomas's having premeditated the death of the captain, mate and supercargo, made the attempt 12 days after leaving the Capes of Delaware, with the intent of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo—They accordingly each selected his man, and entering the cabbin, one killed the mate, and the other killed the supercargo, who ran upon deck, and was there mangled in a most horrid manner, and thrown overboard, while yet alive. The third, who had agreed to murder the captain, being less courageous than the other two, approached him in a hasty manner, having an axe in one hand and a sword in the other, and in attempting to strike him with both at the same time, fortunately failed in his object, the axe only wounding him slightly in the head, and the sword cutting him on the arm.

By this time captain W. had secured his fire arms, when the fellow instantly ran upon deck, where the trio concluded it was best to dispatch one of their messmates who would not join them and then jointly attack the captain. The sailor accordingly suffered the fate of the mate and supercargo, but the captain maintained his post with such intrepid firmness, that neither of the three dared to venture down and attack him. At length, finding it was impossible to effect their purpose, they agreed to terms which captain Whelen proposed to them. These were, that they should spare his life, for which he would navigate them to any port they might think proper.

After this, they allowed Capt. W. perfect liberty, who acted in obedience to their orders until a few days after the affair, when perceiving two of them were in the fore-scuttle and the other at the helm, he ran forward, drew the hatch over the scuttle and fastened them down by lifting the anchor over the bow and placing it over the hatch. While he was thus employed, the man, whom he had knocked down, was recovered and had ascended the shrouds, where he begged for mercy, which upon being granted he descended and suffered himself to be tied by Capt. W.

Having secured his prisoners, Capt. Whelen made the best of his way for the West Indies without a single soul to aid him in working the vessel, and after thirteen days arrived at St. Bartholomews, where his prisoners were delivered to Capt. Campbell of the Eagle, by whom they were sent on board of the Ganges.

The method which Capt. W. adopted for supply those fellows with water was, by making a hole in the hatch with a crow bar, and pouring down. They received it by holding up their mouths under the aperture. Fortunately there was plenty of provisions in the scuttle, so that he had no occasion to take off the hatch.

ry have publiſhed throughout Pa- a proclamation in which they endeavour to rm the people with the idea of the return of yalty. In this proclamation, both the danger the exhortation to provide againſt it, are ed in the moſt general terms. The directory vever, do not appear to rely for the ſupport their authority, merely on their own powers conciliation.

Letters from Venice ſtate, that a concave is be held either in that city or Padua, for the ction of a new pope.

No leſs than three or four candidates are men- ned for this dignity!

By the Thetis ſloop of war which arrived at ymouth on Tueſday from Minorca, after a y ſhort paſſage, we are informed that a report s circulated there and generally believed, that onaparte had at laſt ſurrendered to Sir Sidney ith. From many circumſtances it was thought y probable and what had long been expected re to take place.

September 21.

Yeſterday afternoon Major Dalton arrived h diſpatches from the army in Holland, dated eſday laſt, at which time no action had taken ce ſubſequent to the defeat of the French and tch upon the 10th inſtant. The French it is had began to cut through ſeveral of the es in the country round Alkmaer, Haerlem Amſterdam, probably with the view of pre- ting the advance of our troops. This mea- will not however prevent the intended ope- ons againſt the latter place, as it is to be at- ed from the ſea; and the gun-veſſels and t ſhips are in a ſtate of forwardneſs for the neſs.

Alkmaer, which at preſent ſo much engages public attention, is about 23 miles to the thward of Amſterdam.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 19.

ſpatch of which the following is a copy was is morning received from Field-Marſhal his royal Highneſs the Duke of York, at the of- ice of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, he of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of tate.

The Helder, North Holland, September 14, 1799.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you on my arrival at place yeſterday evening, having ſailed from , on board the Amethyſt frigate on Monday th inſtant.

pon coming on ſhore, I had great ſatisfaction neſſing the diſembarkation of 8 battalions uſſian auxiliary troops, conſiſting of 7000 under the command of lieutenant-general ermann; which had arrived from Revel in ourſe of the preceding day and yeſterday ing, I afterwards ſaw theſe troops upon march towards the poſition occupied by the h near Schagen; and I have great pleaſure uring you that from their appearance in ev- eſpect, the moſt happy conſequences may

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habitation. The pouring rain, and pelting hail, beat hard on his ſhoulders—while the boiſterous wings of Boreas directed the elementary ſtorm with redoubled rage againſt the ſolitary traveller. He had buttoned his great coat around his body, and with a cheerful mind occaſioned by a good conſcience, proceeded on his journey, while his thoughts turned on the recollection of his ſituation in life. He conſidered himſelf as an orphan—having, like another Telemachus, never remembered his father, or even his mother. His virtues, good character, and induſtry, had gained him an amiable conſort, and, with her, a conſiderable fortune: he wanted, now, but to know the fate of his parents, for the completion of his bliſs, and to make him one of the happieſt men in exiſtence. As he was thus abſorbed in thought, a cry of—"remember the diſtreſſed!" aſſailed his ear. His heart, ever open to the pitying cries of the wretched, immediately prompted his eye to ſurvey the object that claimed relief. It was an old man, whoſe age ſeemed to border on the verge of ſixty, and whoſe body was greatly emaciated, thinly cloathed, and open in many parts to the inclemencies of the weather. Misfortune and penury ſeemed to have bent his frame more than the hand of time had diſfigured his countenance, which yet bore the traces of ancient affluence chilled by the icy graſp of poverty. His eyes were hollow, his beard was long, his countenance dejected, and his whole form truly affecting.

The heart of Sidney was ever ſuſceptible of humanity, and his hand had never denied the charitable pittance—but he found, now a greater propenſity than ever to to relieve the decrepid mendicant. "Who knows," ſaid he, as he groſſed the road towards him, "but my father may be reduced to the ſame ebb of extreme miſery?" Then coming up to the beggar—"Here, friend," ſaid he, preſenting to him all his ſilver, "take this, and may heaven ſend you more in abundance!"—"Thank you, young man," replied the poor old mendicant; "and may heaven's Almighty Ruler proſper and preſerve you! I had once a ſon," continued he, weeping—but, alas!——" He could ſay no more. His heart was too full—the tears poured down his venerable face, nature throbbed with the ſhock—his breaſt heaved with the force of his feelings—and he could only by a bow, thank the kindneſs of the generous youth. "My wife," ſaid he, recovering a little, and pointing to a cluſter of oaks, "is yonder! We have lately been delivered from the jaws of an Algerine dungeon, and have not a friend in the world!" The feelings of Sidney were now more and more awakened. The tears of pity ſtarting from his eyes, gently rolled down his cheeks, and the firmneſs of the man was inſenſibly overpowered by the weakneſs of nature. "May I ſee your conſort?" ſaid he, in a voice ſtifled with ſighs. The beggar could not reply: he looked wiſtfully, and, taking hold of his arm in one hand, with the other pointed to the ſpot, where he inſtantly conducted him.

If the ſcene was before affecting, it was doubly ſo now. A venerable matron was ſitting on the ground, in vain attempting, with a ragged cloak, to ſcreen her from the ſtorm. Tears poured from her eyes in abundance—while every feature, every limb, trembling with exceſſive cold.

"Here, Maria!" ſaid the huſband, preſenting Sidney to her, "is a young man who infinitely claims your moſt reſpectful thanks—he has relieved our want the very moment I requeſted it. Forgive me" continued he, turning to Sidney, "if I did not give thoſe unbounded thanks your generoſity deſerves. It was the firſt time that I ever aſked ſuch a boon, and my feelings at your behaviour were too great to be expreſſed." The woman alſo aroſe—and in a like gentle manner thanked him for his kindneſs. The man, not leaving our hero time to reply, began as follows to relate the incidents which had reduced them to beggary.—"My life," ſaid he, "has been a continual ſeries of melancholy events. My mother died when I was an infant, and left me to the care of an inhuman father, whoſe riches exceeded his generoſity, liberality, and affection for his children. As I was the only ſon that arrived to manhood, every branch of learning was exhauſted to enable my mind to deſpiſe my inferiors, and make me believe my fortune put me above the reſt of mankind. Foolith man! Literature only ſerved to oliſh my mind with virtue; and philoſophy aught me that the ploughman was equal—mo- lly conſidered—to the proudeſt peer. In ſhort, had ſo fortified myſelf in virtue, that I had not ng left the univerſity, and had been admitted partner in my father's buſineſs, when I placed y affection on a neighbouring farmer's daughr. She had been initiated in as good morality s myſelf—and though the walls of a univerſity d never encloſed her, was very intelligent and rictly virtuous. Her heart, like mine, was n ſuſceptible of love, and, knowing the tem r of my brutal father, I ſecretly married, and a long time viſited her privately. An amiaboy, at length, crowned our ſincere loves: news ſoon reached the ears of my father; as baniſhed his preſence; my fortune, at leaſt at was to have been mine, ſettled on his new; and my wife ordered to leave me for er. Confounded at my father's brutality, not ring to ſee any of my friends or acquaintances, very kingdom became hateful, and I avowed intentions of quitting it immediately. My e, "ſad ſoother of my cares!" in vain attempted to aſſuage my grief; and, at length, ing it ineffectual, left her child to her father's re, and ſought with me ſome aſylum in a fo- gn country. But, alas! we had ſcarcely left gland, when we were captured by an Algee corſair, confined in a deadly dungeon, till generoſity of a Britiſh gentleman relieved us, d ſent us home. But, Oh!" cried he, weep- a freſh, "the worſt is yet to come. Scarcehad we landed, and inquired for our ſon, en we found that his protector was dead, and ederic, my pretty Frederic, an outcaſt or- han——" "I know where!" cried Sidney, rowing his arms around his neck. "Ceaſe, my father, the mournful tale! Behold, my rents! behold your ſon, your Frederick Sidey!——" He would have ſaid more—but his exceſſive joy ſtopped his utterance—the tears honoured down his face, and, mingled with thoſe of his parents. In vain do I attempt to ſketch the ſcene; in vain would my feeble powers paint the picture: let thoſe who poſſeſs humanity, think what they muſt feel, oh beholding a ſon, a father, and a mother, after thirty years of tedious abſence, meet again! Suffice it for me to ſay, that happineſs, content, and plenty, crowned the remaining days of the venerable pair, and bleſſed the youthful, the filial Sidney.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hands and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſquire, Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Allegheny, George Wallace, John M'Dowell, John Gibſon, and George Thompſon, Eſqrs. Judges of the ſaid Court, Juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for or concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the State of Pennſylvania are made capital or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been or ſhall be perpetrated or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, to the Sheriff of the county aforeſaid directed.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all who will proſecute againſt any ſuch perſons, that they be at the Court Houſe in Pittſburgh, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. there to be held on the firſt Monday of December next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt; and that all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner and Conſtables within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated at Pittſburgh, the 16th day of October, 1799, and in the year of American Independence the twenty fourth.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

A GENERAL meeting of the TRUSTEES of the PITTSBURGH ACADEMY, is requeſted at Mr. Morrow's Tavern, on Wednesday the 4th of December next, at ſix o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board,

JAMES BRISON, Secretary.

Pittſburgh, November 18, 1799.

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM,

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

SHERIFF's SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue at the Court Houſe in Pittſburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th day of December next, the following Tract of Land, ſituate on the Youghiogeny river, in Verſailles townſhip, Allegheny county, containing one hundred and ſixty acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, and to be ſold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittſburgh, November 16, 1799.

BY virtue of an order of Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, in Elizabeth Town, in the Townſhip of Elizabeth, on Wedneſday the 4th day of December next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, a TRACT of LAND ſituate in Elizabeth townſhip aforeſaid, adjoining lands of James Scott, Hugh Wilſon, and Joſeph Pierce, containing 150 acres, of which about 20 acres are cleared, with a good Log Houſe and a new Sawmill thereon—it being part of the real eſtate of James Stewart, late of the townſhip aforeſaid deceaſed. At which time and place attendance will be given by Hannah Stewart and John Stewart, jun. adminiſtrators.

By the Court,

JAMES BRISON, Clerk.

Pittſburgh, November 18, 1799.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh for the County of Weſtmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine. Preſent, John Baird, William Jack, and John Irwin, Eſqrs. Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of John B. Leonard, an inſolvent debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas for Weſtmoreland county, praying for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the ſecond Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct, that notice of this order and application be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette and in the Farmers Regiſter, publiſhed at Greenſburgh, two weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

At an adjourned Court of Common Pleas held at Greenſburgh, for the county of Weſtmoreland, on the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine. Preſent, John Baird, William Jack and John Irwin, Eſquires, Judges of the ſame Court.

ON the petition of Charles Barr, an Inſolvent Debtor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons, and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath. The Court appoint the ſecond Monday in December next, for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that notice of this order on his application, be publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette, and in the Farmer's Regiſter printed at Greenſburgh, for two weeks ſucceſſively, the laſt of which to be at leaſt fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By order of the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON, Proth'y.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here, in the poſt office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, merchant, in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4541, favor of John P. Peaſants, and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

WILSON & SWANN.

Frederickſburgh, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. } 3m.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requeſted to publiſh the above, and we will pay.

W & S.

Frederickſburgh, 12th Sept. 1799.

BY an advertiſement publiſhed laſt Tueſday, by Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swan, it may be inferred that bank notes were delivered to me to the amount of 1500 dollars; and the whole tenor of the advertiſement ſeems to be an attempt to throw an obloquy on my character.—The following ſtatement of facts, which I can ſupport by teſtimony, will at once remove the impreſſion of my receiving money, and the villainous attempt at calumniating my character by their unjuſt publication.

Mr. Swann, of the houſe of Wilſon and Swann came to the poſt office between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult, and he delivered me a letter. I aſked him if it was double; he replied it was; I then took it and put it in the mail in his preſence (as he ſaid ſome conſiderable time after the delivery of the letter) which mail was regularly put up with the others, as uſual, and ſent from this office.

How Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann came by their information that the letter was ſuppreſſed, and bank notes taken out, I leave the public to decide.

WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ Thoſe Printers in the United States who publiſh Meſſrs. Wilſon and Swann's advertiſement, will be ſo obliging as to inſert the above, and apply for payment to W. W.

BLANKS

For ſale at this printing office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

MARCH 11, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY

Purſuant to the Act of Congreſs of 1ſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven and ninety ſix, entitled "An " the grants of land appropriated " ſervices, and for the ſociety " thren for propagating the " the Heathen;" and the Act paſſed to the ſaid recited Act paſſed day of March, one thouſand ſeven and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter namely, 'beginning at the ner of the ſeven ranges of townſhips ning thence fifty miles due ſouth weſtern boundary of the ſaid ranges due weſt to the main branch of river; thence up the main branch river to the place where the latitude line croſſes the ſame—thence by boundary line to the Tuſcarora's Muſkingum river at the croſſing Fort Lawrence—thence due weſt the point where a line run due north place of beginning, will interſect the ſame then along the line ſo run to the place ginning;' has been divided into townſhips five miles ſquare, and fractional parts of ſhips; and that plats and ſurveys townſhips and fractional parts of depoſited in the offices of the Regiſter Treaſury and Surveyor General, for the tion of all perſons concerned,

II.

The holders of ſuch warrants as have been ſhall be granted for military ſervices performed during the late war, are required to preſent ſame to the Regiſter of the Treaſury at ſome time prior to the twelfth day of February year one thouſand eight hundred, for the poſe of being regiſtered; No regiſtry will ever be made of any leſs quantity than a townſhip, or four thouſand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants may be preſented and regiſtered in manner aforeſaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thouſand eight hundred, immediately after the ſaid day, be determined by lot, in the mode preſcribed by the act recited.

IV.

The holders of regiſtered warrants, on Monday the 12th day of February, in the 1800, in the order in which the ſame location ſhall be determined by lot as aforeſaid perſonally or by their agents, deſignate their at the office of the Regiſter of the Treaſury particular quarter townſhips elected by reſpectively, and ſuch of the ſaid holders ſhall not deſignate their locations on the day, ſhall be poſtponed in locating ſuch warrants to all other holders of regiſtered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military ſervices ſufficient to cover one or more quarter townſhips or tracts of four thouſand acres each, at any time after Monday the 12th day of February 1800, and prior to the firſt day of January 1802, be allowed to regiſter the ſaid warrants in manner aforeſaid, and forthwith make locations therefor on any tract or tracts and not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military ſervices, which ſhall not be regiſtered and located before the firſt day of January 1802 are by the ſupplementary act of Congreſs hereinbefore recited, paſſed on the ſecond day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treaſury.

THE ſubſcriber having explored the lands laid off for ſatisfying the Warrants of *Officers* and *Soldiers*, who ſerved in the war between the United States of America and Great Britain—propoſes to locate WARRANTS to the beſt advantage, on being allowed a reaſonable compenſation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and any leſs than 4000 acres can be regiſtered or located, will receive any number of Warrants to make that amount, and claſs them with others, ſo to make up the quantity required.

HE ALSO

Propoſes to attend on the Land immediately after locating, and ſhew any ſituation in which they may be employed.

Letters or *Warrants* addreſſed to Alexander Addiſon, eſquire, *Pittſburgh*, or Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin, merchant, Pittſburgh, on the 1ſt day of February next, or to the ſubſcriber at Waſhington, (Pennſylvania) any time previous to the 17th December—and from that day until the 12th day of February next, at the poſt office, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

November 16, 1799.

LOST,

LAST *Evening in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on the road to Monteur's run, a BOND given by Alexander Fowler to Robert Charles* for One Hundred and Fifty dollars, *dated the 31ſt of December 1797. Whoever finds it will deliver it to the Printer of this Gazette, ſhall receive* Two Dollars *Reward.* November 19, 1799.

N. B. Payment being ſtopped it can be of no uſe to any perſon but the owner.

Juſt arrived and for Sale, a quantity of

FINE SALT

At JAMES O'HARA'S

Pittſburgh, September 10.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen HATTERS

Enquire of THOMAS WILSON

Pittſburgh, September 16 1799.